## NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1870.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PREFECTORAL CHANGES-M. OLLIVIER COMPARED TO JUDAS ISCARIOT-NO ARMY REDUCTION. PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1870.

The Government has commenced to make the much talked of prefectoral changes; but so far the removals and appointments have been of little im-

License has been given for the performance of Victor Hugo's dramas in this city.

A public meeting was dissolved by the authorities last night because one of the speakers compared M.

Ollivier to Judas Iscariot. The Fatrie to-day alludes to the rumors about an expected reduction in the army and navy, and asserts that it has reason to believe that they are without foundation. It expresses the opinion that the present military and naval forces of the country are

Files of American journals due here over a week ago were distributed to their subscribers this after-

A THREATENING PROPOSITION DEFEATED. In the Corps Legislatif, to-day, the proposition of M. Grevy, that the Presidents of the Chambers have the right to demand an armed force, when necessary, to insure the freedom of their deliberations, was

M. M. Jules Favre and Emanuel Arago made speeches, in which they recalled the fact that a similar demand was made in the Chambers ten days before the conp detat of 1851, but was then rejected. After an exciting debate, the proposal of M. Grevy was defeated by a vote of 217, against 43. THE AMERICAN MAILS.

The American newspapers have been received here of a later date than the 11th of January, though letters are at hand to the 19th. There is considerable dissatisfaction at this state of things, and people are auxious to know if it arises from the recent change made in the system of carrying the American transoceanic mails.

M. OLLIVIER'S FAILURE-BLUNDERS OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION-AN ILLIBERAL CABINET-M. GAMBETTA TO M. OLLIVIER. [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Paris, Jan. 19 .- M. Emile Ollivier's efforts to make oil and water mix are having the success that usually attend such efforts. At present he takes comfort in the belief that the end he is after can be attained by vigorously shaking the bottle. But he finds no one ready to applaud this device but the majority of the Chamber, and such journals as represent that body. It must appear before long, I should think, that the majority of the Nation, which is quite a different thing, is every day feeling less and less confidence in the new Minister and in his colleagues The Imperialists are saying, and very justly, "If you announce both by your words and your acts an intention to be more repressive than we were, when we were in power, why did you maneuver to oust us from our place?" And the moderate Liberals rub their eyes and say: "You call this a Liberal Ministry, which has hardly been a fortnight in power before it begins to threaten what it will do if things don't go to suit it, and which shows itself more illiberal in its conduct toward the press than the Imperialist Rouher himself ?" As for the Left Center and the Extreme Left, there is no need of recounting what they say. They have, however, this advantage over the rest: M. Ollivier has not disappointed them!

Nowhere in the world, at present, are such interesting events transpiring as to-day in France, but nothing less than a daily chronicle would suffice to keep your readers abreast with the course of their history. And, most likely, it is being on the spot and watching the wave as it moves that most makes the interest. Troppmann, whose name the telegraph insists on misspelling, though that is not a matter of much importance compared with its other blunders, of which, making Charles Hugo prosecute the Rappel, and Pietri resign, are two good recent specimens -Troppmann was guillotined this morning, and one ugly subject of conversation and writing is removed at last, but the crime of the other Troppmann, him of Auteuil, has taken the place occupied by the crime of Pantin, and even more profoundly than that disturbs the public mind. It would, of course, be unjust to make the Emperor in any way liable for the brutal act of his cousin, but, in one It often happens that a crime of unusual magnitude committed by some member of a family. none of whose members had anything to do with the crime directly, gives occasion on the trial for raking up a great deal of that family's private and scanduous history. And it is in this way that Napoleon III has suffered by his scape-grace consin's crime. Not a day passes that the crimes of his own life are not thrown at him, and often by men whose literary skill is very great. As The London Times recently said, the difficulty is that the wit of these writers is irresistible and that their facts are not to be disputed, or words to that effect, which is a difficulty for the Emperor and his party, I should think. I do not need to say that the 2d of December and its massacres is recounted over and over again until I some times fear that it may become tedious, which would be a pity, but two events in Napoleon's life have been brough up frequently of late with telling effect when applied as illustrations of recent events. When Felix Pvat and Charles Hugo were condemned recently to fine and imprisonment for attempts to excite disaffection in the soldiery, we were told over again with the dramatic effect that belongs often to simple truth the story of the Emperor's own attempt-when he was simply Prince Lou Napoleon-to corrupt the fidelity of Lieut,-Gen. Voi rol, at the time he was meditating the ridiculous at tempt at Strasbourg. Failing to corrupt Voirol, he tried Col. Vaudrey, and, as is known, succeeded, not only with him but with others. What right, then, shouts the whole body of Irreconcilables, has the Emperor to punish a crime which he himself has committed? In punishing it, he condemns himself. And beside, his crime was a crime. It was a part of a secret conspiracy, and the attempt at corruption was make to his fellows, and it is done as publicly as the columns of a newspaper can make it. We have done nothing that we are ashamed to have all the world

Then, again, when Pierre Bonaparte was sent to prison for killing M. Victor Noir, people said, Why, he has merely followed the traditions of his family. As Mr. Smalley wrote from London to the Rappel, he showed the taste for killing which is peculiar to the Bonapartes. And, then, after reciting a hundred or so infamous acts of cruelty and treachery committed by this, that and the other of this most infamous family, up comes the Emperor again, this time at Boulogne, instead of Strasbourg, where we find him enraged at the failure of his second attempt at treason-this was the time when the tame cagle he had brought over from England with him, being seasick, lost his appetite, and could not be made to fly over the Prince's head attracted by the piece of meat in his chapeau—he fired his pistol at the commandant of the fort, Col. Paygélier, intending to kill him, but the ball missed its aim and killed a marine who stood near. "Treason and murder," says Shakespeare, "ever went together," and, compared with the En peror, say people in the newspapers and out, this serable Pierre does n't look so black after all.

It is plain, however, that the new liberal Ministry is going to try to put some restraint on the freedom the press has lately enjoyed under the Ministry called illiberal, and though this poor Ollivier, who for all his self-assertion and his wordy rhetoric does not really know where he stands, declares that though he may be driven to use force he will never be reactionary, he is as sure to be reactionary as was ever Rouher, or that most doleful incubus. Forcade la Roguette. A few showy acts of liberalism cannot suffice

to blind people to the plain tendency of the Minister's course. He had not been a week in office before he prosecuted the Rappel, and though we allow that he did not set the prosecution on foot, he made it his by refusing to lift his finger to stop it. Then Count Daru has declared that the French soldiers are not to leave Rome. M. Segris has given every reason, by his prevaricating replies to direct questions, to believe that he is hostile to the great reform of gratuitous primary instruction. Gen. Le Bœuf has defiantly and coolly informed the world that he sent not two soldiers only to Africa for the crime of attending a political meeting, but seven, and that he will send every soldier to Africa who dares to follow their example. M. Louvet has roused a storm of indignation in the manufacturing world, or in a large part of it, by publishing a decree refusing any longer the admission of unprinted cotton cloths free of duty which were to be printed here and exported. Finally, M. Che vandier de Valdrôme has declared, in answer to questions, that none of the prefects who disgraced themselves and the Government by the part they took in the elections of last Spring have been punished by removal, and that they are not to be, either. In short, except that the old Ministry made no fine speeches and no magnificent promises, I do not think it can be shown that the new Ministry holds out any better hope for the future than its much berated predecessor. That it is indeed, to all intents and purposes, an il-liberal Ministry is known, and 't will go near to be thought so, presently.

The Corps Legislatif has, as you know-how many things I could tell you, if you didn't know even all beforehand!-decided by a very large majority to allow Rochefort to be tried for the publication of the article in the Marscillaise of Jan. 12. The occasion was not as exciting as the public had expected it would be, and the people who paid ninety francs for tickets must have been disappointed. But Ollivier was, after all, the man on trial, not M. Rochefort and Messrs. Picard, Simon, Gambetta, and Favre administered some home truths in the most parliamentary style, to which M. Ollivier had only words to e. It was a most unfortunate day for him, and he will learn that even what his friends call his eloquence-I notice that all the Ministers here are eloquent, or said to be so, by their newspapers-his gentlemanly bearing, and his command of temper, these last real qualities and greatly in his favor-will do but little for him in the dilemma into which his own suppleness and desire to win favor at Court have brought him. M. Gambetta, whose eloquence no one disputes, put the whole truth into a few words when, in reply to the Minister's assertion, that "Since 1857 he had only one object in view, not to arrive at fortune, but to achieve liberty for his country," he replied, "All your acts have been only those of a cour-

THE RECOGNITION OF CUBA. Washington, Feb. 2.—Gen. Logan introduced a esolution in the House to-day calling for the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Republic of Cuba. This resolution was sent to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and it is expected the Committee will report it back favorably next week.

ANOTHER WHOLESALE MASSACRE IN HAVANA-THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERSONS RE-PORTED KILLED-PARTICULARS OF THE CASTANON DUEL AT KEY WEST.

KEY WEST, Feb. 1.-Intelligence from Havana has been received to the effect that up to 10 o'clock of Sunday night about 350 persons had been killed and wounded by the Spaniards in the tumult growing out of the Castañon affair. At latest accounts, the carpage had not ceased. The Cubans seem to have been murdered without any respect to persons. This news has been received by the agent here of the Cuban Junta, Mr. Ramos.

The arranged duel between Castañon of the Voz de Cuba, and Reyes, editor of El Republicano, did not take place, because the authorities interfered. Another Cuban offered to fight Castanon, but the proposition was rejected. The Cuban thereupon insulted Castañop, when the latter fired upon him, and the Cuban returned his shot, killing Castañon. Another Cuban and Spaniard were engaged in the difficulty; they discharged their pistols, and were wounded, each one, though slightly. All is quiet at present.

THE FUNERAL OF CASTANON-THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL'S ORDER-ANGRY DEMONSTRATION

OF THE VOLUNTEERS AT MATANZAS. HAVANA, Feb, 2.—The funeral of Castafi place at noon to-day. The procession which followed the remains to the grave occupied two hours in passing a given point, and is considered the largest of the kind ever seen in this city.

Captain-General de Rodas announces in a public order to-day that he will take the children of the deceased under his special protection. The assassination of Castañon continues to be the general topic of

At Matanzas, last night, the volunteers, excited by the Castañon affair, assembled in the square in front of the Governor's Palace and called for Acevedo and Hernandez, who were imprisoned for having concealed arms in their houses. The volunteermade lond threats, and fired their muskets into the air. The Governor came forward and made a tranquillizing speech, but firmly refused to deliver up the prisonors. The volunteers lingered in the plaza until morning, when they dispersed without doing further mischief.

CASTANON NOT ASSASSINATED-VINDICATION OF THE CUBANS.

New-Orleans, Feb. 2.-Dr. Hods, a prominent Cuban, telegraphed to Key West to ascertain if it was true that Castañon, editor of the Voz de Cuba, had been cowardly assassinated by Cubans, as re ported, and received the following reply:

KEY WEST, Feb. 2.—To J. G. Hoda, New-Orleans: Un-true. Castanon slapped Cuban's face. Adversary fired, killing him.

THE STEAMER ANNA'S DETENTION AT NASSAU. NASSAU, Jan. 30, via HAVANA, Feb. 2.-The British gunboat Dart discovered the steamer Anna anchored near Berry Island, on the 25th inst., and brought her to this port, where an investigation was held. It was found that her papers were regular, and that she

had no coal on board, so she was released.

On the following day her consignees applied for a clearance for St. Thomas, but it was refused. The American Consul then demanded a clearance for the United States, and it was again refused. Yesterday a guard was put on board the Anna, and the Ameri can flag was lowered. The Spanish war steamer Venadito stopped and searched the cargo and papers of the American vessel Henry Perkins, hence for

DR. DOLLINGER'S OPPOSITION.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1870. The Faculty of the University of Breslan have congratulated Dr. Dollinger on his opposition to the declaration of Papal infallibility.

Since the assembling of the Council seven of its members have died and four have left the city.

CASTELLAR ON THE CLERGY.

MADRID, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1870. In the Cortes to-day Senor Castellar made an effective speech against the payment of the clergy by

> GREAT BRITAIN. GOVERNMENT PURCHASING A CABLE.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1870. According to the provisions of the act of Parlianent, empowering the Government to take possession of the telegraph lines of the Kingdom, the Treasury Department yesterday paid £726,000 for the

confied to doubts about the faithful observance of their stipulations by the Chinese.

AFRICA.

REPORTED DEATH OF LIVINGSTONE. A letter has been received here from Capt. Coch rane of the Royal Navy, commanding the Petrel, stationed on the African coast. He reports that Dr. David Livingstone, the celebrated African traveler, had been burned as a wizard by a chief in the in-

SWITZERLAND.

ZURICH, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1870. Dr. J. Dubs of this city has been chosen President

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1870. The Archduchess Elizabeth of Austria has fled to America, having embarked at Hamburg.

SAN DOMINGO.

PROTEST FROM CABRAL AND LUPERON AGAINST THE LEASE OF SAMANA BAY, AND AGAINST ANNEXATION-ITS TRANSMISSION TO GEN.

Washington, Feb. 2.-Capt. Owens, U. S. N., has transmitted to the Navy Department, from San Domingo, a copy of a proclamation issued by Gregores Luperon, General of the Armies, and Jose Maria Cabral, leader of the revolutionary movement in the provinces of the south of the Republic of San Domingo, protesting against the cession of the Bay of Samana to the United States, and protesting against the action of Gen. Baez, President of the Republic, in offering the island for sale. They protest, also against the treaty, and accuse Baez of fraud and of the misappropriation of the public money to his private uses. The manifesto, or protest, was transmitted to the President by the Secretary of the

MORE GENERALS PRONOUNCED-THE SITUATION GROWING WORSE EVERY DAY-REVOLUTION

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 2.-News from Mexico, via Brownsville, represents that the revolutionary party in Mexico is daily strengthening. Gens. Macias, Zarequi, Espinosa, Daville, and others, are organizing troops to aid the rebels.

The Vera Cruz Esperanza says: "The situation of Mexico grows worse every day, and even those who seemed to have more confidence in the future, now bow dow their heads under the weight of a bitter disappointment. No means can be found to avert the storm which threatens to sink our unfortunate country in the horrors of a civil war. The revolution has broken out in the States of Puebla, San Luis Potosi, Guanajuato, Queretaro, and Michoacan, and in vain the Government attempts to overcome it with its troops."

THE NEW DOMINION. THE RED RIVER INSURRECTION-PREPARATIONS TO SUPPRESS IT.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 2.-The Dominion Government has ordered the construction of boats, to be 36 feet long, six feet wide, and three feet deep, for the pur pose of sending men into the Winnipeg settlement on the first opening of Spring.

ALBANY.

NEW CHARTER AND ELECTION LAWS FOR NEW-YORK—THE ERIE, CENTRAL, AND HUDSON RIVER ROADS—SECTARIAN SCHOOL ALLOW-ANCES—SWEENY'S \$83,000—TWEED'S NEW

ALBANY, Feb. 2.-Most of the important busiess of to-day referred to the City of New-York. Its many bills "for reorganizing the City Government," and "for regulating elections" in your city, were introduced by Mr. Frear. Another bill concerning the city was brought in by Mr. White, repealing the existing authority for supporting sectarian schools, which will bring up the common school question in a few days. Deep feeling prevails on this subject, which will quickly

Mr. White also introduced a bill of a broad character in railroad matters. It is short and emphatic, running thus: "Chapter 916 of the Session Laws of 1869, entitled 'An act to amend chapter 278 of the laws of 1868, entitled pealed, and all proceedings had or taken thereunder, by either of said companies, are hereby declared null and toid." If there are a few more "injunctions" left, they

pealed, and all proceedings had or taken thereunder, by eithert of said companies, are hereby declared null and roid." If there are a few more "injunctions" left, they may be needed here shortly.

The gas business is considered a placer worth further exploration by the Tammany magnates. As Mr. Field's monster bill left some opening, or pretext for an opening, for more gas works, Senator Tweed introduced a bill for chartering a Company between Forty-second and Seventy-minth-sits. Mr. Tweed likewise brought in a bill in the Senate for recolating the quality of gas, for which purpose also Mr. Mitchell land a bill before the Assembly.

A bill affecting the charge of Mr. Sweeny of \$80,000 for transmitting to Controller Allen two cheeks for the city share of the State taxes was submitted by Mr. Baker of Washington County. Though not leveled specially at that object, it hits the mark. It allows County Treasurers to charge one per cent for collecting and forwarding the money, if under \$80,000, a half per cent on sums over \$50,000, and below \$100,000; and one-eighth per cent where the figures are greater; but the compensation, in no case, to exceed \$5,000 a year. Therefore Chamberlain Sweeny may as well remit another check for the sum overcharged (which would be \$73,000), Controller Allen having prudently held the matter open, not assenting to the retention of that enormous sum for so little service.

The ree trade has attracted the attention of Mr. Irving, who submitted a proposition for a special dommittee to investigate and regulate that rapidly increasing branch

of business. The matter will be looked into by one of the standing committees—roving committees having been rendered too offensive by their general extrava-

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ... ALBANY, Feb. 2.
A bill was introduced relative to the liabili ties of common carriers, requiring the signature of a passenger, consignee, or consigner to exempt from liabsl

passenger, consignee, or consignor to exempt from handley.

Notice was given of a bill to regulate the quality of gas in New-York; also, to charter the gas company between Forty-second and Seventy-minth-sts, New-York.

Authorizing a railroad in One-hundred-and-twenty-fith-st, and other streets in New-York.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Brooklyn Controller to report to the Senate the amount of bonds issued by that city to pay advances for local improvements. Agreed to.

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The Senate, in Committee, disposed of the following bills as noted:

Relative to the public health of New-Utrecht, third reading; relative to the redemption of lands sold for non-payment of taxes, progress; amending the act to lay out a road in Flatbush and New-Utrecht, third read-ing; authorizing the Citizens' Gas Company of Brooklyn to lay gas pipes in New-Utrecht. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

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REPORTS.

Regulating the grade, &c., of roads and streets in Westchester County; approving the action of the Commissioners to locate a Reformatory Prison in the Sixth Jadical District; in relation to elections in the City of New-York; providing for a revision of the State Statutes; also relative to preferred causes in the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals.

Changing the name of the Rhace and Towanda Rall-road Company; amending the set for making provision for the government of the City of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

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Amending the set allowing towns to take stock in the Rondout and Oswego Raifroad; appointing interpreters in Brooklyn Police and Justice's Couris; to widen and improve Fourth-st., Brooklyn; chartering the Brooklyn Market Company; widening St. Mark's-avc., Brooklyn; relative to Atlantic-avc., Brooklyn; extending Fort Greene-place, Brooklyn; relative to sewer assessments is New-York; for local improvements in New-York; to regulate the Local Government in the City of New-York; for a public park in the Twenty-first Ward, New-York; for a public park in the Twenty-first Ward, New-York; repealing the sale of intoxicating liquors in New-York; repealing section to of the act making provision for the government of New-York (this has reference to appropriations for sectarian schools); repealing the act of last session relative to the Eric, Hudson, Harlem, and New-York Central Railroads; allowing the Southside Railroad to construct branches, and for other purposes; for a Court of Civil Jurisdiction in Morrisama; repealing the act chartering the Hansom Cab Company.

The resolution mrging a reduction of the may and mileage of Congressmen, and the abolition of the franking privilege was adopted.

It was moved that a special committee be appointed to learn the quantity of ice in the houses of incorporated jee companies; also the expense of gathering ice, with a

cable connecting England with Germany, by way of the Island of Nordeney.

DOUBTS OF THE CHINESE TREATIES.

The Globe, correcting a statement made by The Times, says the objections to treaties with China are

WASHINGTON.

THE CURRENCY BILL PASSED IN THE SENATE-THE ADMISSION OF MISSISSIPPI—THE GOLD PANIC INVESTIGATION—A NEW MARINE HOS-PITAL FOR THIS PORT-THE FENIAN PRIS ONERS IN ENGLAND.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1870.

The Senate to-day was rather devoid of interest. Mr Revels, the colored Mississippi Senator, remained on the floor the entire day, and was introduced to nearly every Senator present. The Mississippi bill will probably be reported to-merrow. Mr. Thurman made a fight against one of the numerous brood of railroad bills granting pub-lic lands. He declared his intention of making this a test question as to whether Congress intends to give away ed for the immense population we shall have before the end of this century, when these people, to whom it is now to be given away, would exact an enormous price for it. At I o'clock the Currency bill was taken up and steadily voted on until its final passage by 39 to 23. A large number of individual amendments were offered, all of which were rejected. The only important changes made were to put the amount of additional circulation back at forty-five millions, and to increase the amount to be withdrawn from the Eastern States twenty millions. This was the result of a compromise between Mr. Sherman on the part of the Finance Committee, and Mr. Morton, representing the demands of the South and the West. Mr. Howe brought up his bill repealing certain sections of the Neutrality ct of 1818, which he declared was not only unconstitu tional, but partisan and unjust; that it was enacted to enable Spain to retain possession of her South American colonies; that we were paid for it by the cession of Florids, and that it was a regular bargain between the United States and the King of Spain. He concluded by advocating the concession of belligerent rights to the Cubans, without regard to any fear of compromising the Alabama claims. Mr. Carpenter, who has heretofore made a long speech advocating the recognition of the Cuban belligerents, desires to speak on the same point to-morrow, in connection with the bill of his colleague, Mr. Howe. Other Senators also desire to speak, but the fact that the Census bill is to be taken up may interfere with their In the House, to-day, during the morning hour, the

ommittee on Foreign Affairs got possession of the floor, and Mr. Swann reported a resolution from the Committee, asking the President to communicate to the House information concerning the imprisonment of American citizens abroad, when Mr. Cox let off some Fenian bunombe for his Irish Democratic constituents. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, which was the special order, was laid over; and the bill appropriating \$30,000 to aid the poor of the District of Columbia was taken up, and debated until the time of djournment. The Democrats attacked the appropriation, on the ground that the people suffering from want in the District were colored. They did not object to appropriating money for the poor, provided they were white. Knott of Kentucky made a speech, attacking the colored people as only a Kentucky Democrat can. Cox and Slocum of New-York followed, indersing Knott, and tried to make some capital by asking for an appropriation for the relief of the workmen recently discharged from the navy-yards all over the country. The bill met with considerable opposition from the Republican side also, but will probably be passed to-morrow.

The Senate Judiciary Committee discussed the ques on of the admission of Mississippi, but owing to the absence of some important official papers and documents relating to the matter, no definite conclusion was reached. It is understood that the Committee will not impose the conditions which were engrafted in the Virginla bill, but to be consistent, those Senators who voted for the conditions imposed on Virginia, will insist upon two Senators from Virginia, who have since been admitted, vote against these conditions, it is doubtful whether they will be carried, as they were only adopted by one majority.

A meeting of the House Reconstruction Committee has been called for Friday, to consider the bill for the admission of Mississippi. The Mississippi delegation now here are auxious to secure immediate action on this subject, she having complied with all the requirements of the Reconstruction act.

The request of Secretary Bout well, made to the House of Representatives recently, that authority be given to transfer to the Treasury Department, from the War Department, all the buildings and improvements on David's Island, New-York Harbor, for the purpose of establishing a Marine Hospital, will probably be considered at the next meeting of the House Military Committee. The sanction of Congress is requested, and also an appropriation of \$10,000 to purchase the building, and \$4,000 to put an act in relation to the Eric, New-York Central, Hudson | the hospital in proper condition for service. Mr. Boutone for the purposes named, and the Department will be afforded an excellent opportunity of establishing a hospital at this great commercial point for a moderate ex-

> Mr. Calender, the Bank Examiner for New-York City, was examined to-day by the Banking and Currency Committee concerning the affairs of the Tenth National Bank, and its operations during the gold panic in September last. The Committee also examined Mr. Bartlett, the Private Secretary of Secretary Boutwell, who wrote the dispatch ordering the sale of \$4,000,000 of gold, the messenger who carried the dispatch to the telegraph office, and the operator who sent it, all of whom were positive that nobody saw the dispatch here. The operator says it was sent direct to Gen. Butterfield, and could not have been taken off the wire at any point.

In anticipation of the speedy passage by the Senate of the bill to abolish the Franking Privilege, Congressmen are making haste in sending out to their constituents all the old documents and pamphlets on hand. There are 1,500,000 public documents and pamphlets in the vauits of the Capitol, waiting to receive a frank in order to be mailed between the present time and July 1 next, and more are printing every day, which will be added to the

Secretary Robeson and Admiral Porter did not attend the meeting of the House Appropriation Committee today, as was expected. The Committee desire to have both these officials give testimony on naval matters be fore the Committee at the same time. In regard to the proposition of the Secretary of the Navy, to allow a transfer of \$4,000,000 from the Bureaus that have an excess of appropriations to the Bureau of Construction and Engineering, was agreed to, and the Chalrman was or dered to report it to the House. This will enable the Sec. retary, as soon as it passes, to cause the laborers who have been suspended from the various navy-yards to be A private letter from a Government officer in Europe

A private letter from a Government of the control o

the service have petitioned Congress to raise their rate of names, are now in the military room of the House, a monument to their folly. The claim for increase is based upon the fact that their salaries have not been increase for several years, while other salaries have been advanced materially. The committee will pay no attention to the petitions, and no bill for the object will be effered. The arguments in the important cases now before the Supreme Court, involving the constitutionality of the Confiscation acts, were closed to-day. The court will not be able to render a decision for several weeks. The annual report for 1869 of the Commissioner

Patents is just finished. It shows that there were 19,271 applications for patents, and that 13,956 patents were lasued. Including reissues and designs, 3,624 caveats were field during the year, and 997 patents have been patents granted, 13,442 were to citizens of the United States, 294 to subjects of Great Britain, 91 to subjects of the French Empire, and 59 to estizene of other foreign

Governments. The total receipts of the Patent-office for THE NEW CITY CHARTER. 1869 were \$693,045, and the expenses were \$486,430.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. CLAPP-THE NEW

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. CLAPP—THE NEW ARMY REGISTER—MR. SEGAR'S CASE. IGENERAL PRESS DISATCH.

In the House of Representatives, a few days since, pending the consideration of the bill, which was passed, providing for the election of a Superintendent of Public Printing by the concurrent votes of the two Houses, Mr. Laflin, of the Committee on Printing, referring to recent reflections upon the present Superintendent, Mr. Clapp, published by the special correspondent of a New York journal, and generally copied by the press, remarked:

"We feel it due to say, because of certain reports that have been feating through the papers tonching the present Superintendent of Public Printing, that no charges have been offered to and no proof has been presented before our Committee in any way affecting the capacity, the integrity, or the private character of the present Superintendent of Public Printing. Having said this much in behalf of our Countities, I assume, as one of the Representatives from the State where the present in his behalf, that whenever any such charges are used upon ambority that way be deemed responsible, and whenever such proofs are presented, be will welcome the most thorough investigation into these charges, confident the more his constant in the second of the present in the sectors.

The new Army register just issued by the War Depart-The new Army register just issued by the War Department, corrected to Sept. 1, 1809, is a complete statement of the present organization of the Army at the present time. Besides giving the date of original entry into the service of every officer, it contains the brevet and the actual rank of each officer of the Army under the consolidation and reorganization ordered under the act of March 3, 1862. The most noticeable feature is a table showing the officers of infantry unassigned to infantry regiments by reason of consolidation, which, in view of the contemplated legislation of Congress, is especially interesting to those connected with or interested in the Army. The list shows those who are on active duty by assignment from the War Department. The register also contains complete tables of the present organization and pay of the Army.

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also contains complete tables of the present organization and pay of the Army.

Mr. Segar, who was elected to Congress at large from Virginia, was assured this morning by Mr. Palne, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, that there had been no action by the Committee on his case: that according to an understanding between himself and the Committee his case would not be considered until he (Mr. Segar) had filed his printed argument as requested, but that his argument having been received yesterday, his case would be taken up on Friday next when his claims would be fully and fairly considered.

The warrants issued from the Treasury Department during January were as follows: Givil and miscellaneous and foreign intercourse, \$3.690,401; War. \$3.590,260; Navy, \$3.956,500; Interior, Pensions, and Indians, \$661,442; total, \$12,644,243. This does not include warrants issued on account of the public debt.

The Secretary of the Interior has submitted to the President the report of the Commissioners to examine 20 miles of the road and telegraph line of the Oregon Central Railrond Company, commencing at East Portland, Mitionian County, Oregon, and terminating near Garrott's Creek, east bank of the Willamette River, Chackamas County, in that State. The Commissioners report favorably, and the President has ordered the issue of patents for lands due the Company, on account of the construction of said section.

The Secretary of the Interior has transmitted to the Commissioners of the General Land Office a map of the location of the Western Pacific Railrond, between San José and the proint of junction with the Central Pacific Railrond near Secremento, which has been accepted, and will become the basis for the land grant. The order of the 2d of March last, directing the issue of patents to the Company to be suspended, is revoked.

All the foreign diplomatic representatives now in this city were present at the President's State dinner this evening.

subject of the consolidation of Georgetown and

evening.

The subject of the consolidation of Georgetown and Washington under one government was discussed at a public meeting this evening. A series of resolutions were adopted in furtherance of the object.

The President has signed a bill to extend the port of entry of the collection district of New-Orleans, so as to include Carrelton, Algiers, &c., on the opposite side of the Mississippi River; also the bill giving the consent of the United States to the erection of a bridge over the Williamette from Portland, Oregon, to the eastern bank of said river.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. . Efforts are making to shut up the theaters

....The colored men of Kentucky will hold on at Frankfort on the 23d in

... Sylvanus Prescott, a well-known citizen of Lowell, was found dead in his bed yesterday. ....The San Rafael and Point San Quentin

....William Pangill, a citizen of North Providence, R. I., has been missing since Monday evening. ....On Monday night, two men, charged with rape, were taken from the Springfield (Ky.) Jail by an armed mob and hanged.

....The funeral of the late Brevet Major-Gen.

.... The town of New-Haven has voted to postpone indefinitely the loaning of its credit to the Air Line Railroad. The vote stood 197 to 182.

....Gov. Chamberlain has invited the officers of the Monarch and American vessels at Portland to visit Augusta next Friday, when a banquet will be given them. ...Eight buildings in Clarksville, Tenn., rere burned this morning. The loss is \$16,000, and the

...At Kankakee, Ill., yesterday, Smith's Hotel and Engart & Sons' grocery and meat market were burned. Insured.

... The Washington House on Main-st., Nor-folk, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is about \$25,000, which is partially covered by insurance. ....The steamship Cuba, which left New-Orieans on Tuesday for Baltimore, broke her propellor and returned for repairs.
...Judge Williams of Clayton County, Iowa,

cepted the appointment of Judge of the Supreme ....Seven frame tenement houses, owned by Homer, Wood & Co., on Beck's Run, in Pittsburg, were burned on Tuesday. Lose, \$10,000. Fourteen families were rendered homeless.

....The Gould extradition case was before Judge Morrison at Toronto yesterday. He decided not to interfere with the judgment of the Court of Common Picas, so the prisoner stands committed for extradition. .... A young man named John Gorman, a

resident of Allentown, Pa., and Engineer at the Lehigh Rolling Mill, was caught in the belting yesterday and drawn over the shaft, crushing him into a shapeless mass.

....John Phillips, a mechanic, aged 54 years. committed suicide in Baltimore yesterday by shooting himself because a creditor was pressing him for a claim of \$60, which he was unable to pay.

.... A proposition was introduced in the Iowa mate yesterday giving women the right to vote and id office. It was received with favor, and referred to Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

... The New-Mexico Legislature has adopted a State Constitution, which will be submitted to the popular vote on the first Monday in October. Under the new Tax and Funding law the Territory warrants have advanced from 25c. to 50c. on \$1.

ndvanced from 25c. to 50c. on \$1.

The office of the Black River Railroad Company at Utica was entered by burgfars on Monday night. Bonds to the amount of \$50,000 were taken, but they are worthless, as the signatures were not on them. The thleves also took \$30 in currency.

....At Newton Stewart, in Orange County, Ind., last Thursday, a desperate fight, resulting from a family quarrel, took place between two men named Smith and Dembo, brothers-in-law. Both parties received erious and probably fatal wounds.

.Thirteen cargoes of wheat were exported on San Francisco during the motth of January, tweive which were for Liverpool. These cargoes aggregated 0,000 sacks. During the same month 30,000 barrels of

mour were experted.

The Alumni of Bowdoin College resident in Portland met yesterday and organized an association with John Rand for President. For the annual dinner in 1871 Edward Payson was appointed Orator; E. B. Jackson, Poet, and George H. Thomas, Toast-Master. ....The receipts of the several fire insurance

companies of Hartford during the year 1889 for premiums were \$8.881,626. The receipts in 1868 were a little over \$8,000,000, the increase during the last year being over haif a million.

half a million.

... In the iron pipe case between the City of Salem and J. W. & J. F. Starr of Canden, N. J., tried in the United States Circuit Court at Boston, the jury, yesterday, after 26 hours deliberation, returned a clean verdict for the City of Salem. The amount involved was

Gov. Merrill of Iowa is preparing a special message to the Legislature on the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers water route from the Mississippi to Lake Michigau, and water communication with the Atlantic seaboard. A long memorial to Congress, on the same subject is now before the Legislature.

... The Grand Jury of New-Orleans have found true bliff against Perry Fuller, late Collector, and his associates, W. C. Gray, F. A. Belwelf, Robert S. Sproule, W. A. West, and Marks Dhklespiel. Five affigavits have been made charging them with conspiracy to defraud the Government. ...The workmen employed on the Barnard & Mctiowan's Canal deepening contract, between Chicago and the summit, yesterday struck for higher wages. The men have been receiving \$1.75 per day, and now demand \$2. The strikers number about 400. It is said that the contractors will not accede to the work-

men's demands.

... A fire occurred yesterday in the upper stories of William E. Hart's dry goods and carpet store in Elmira. The fire was soon extinguished. The dry goods stocks of William E. Hart and Barton & Wilson were badly damaged. The hardware stock of R. Watrous was also damaged. The losses are fully covered by insurance.

.... An old man named Bourne Gleason, well known to the older residents of Worcester, Mass., and who had lived a sort of hermit life for several years in a house on Plantation et., in that city, was found dead in his bed on Tuesday night, with the appearance of having been dead several hours. There were no signs of foul play, and no inquest was field.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WHAT SWEENLY AND TWEED PROPOSE TO DO WITH US.

The following bill was presented to the Legislature yesterday:

AN ACT to reorganize the Local Government of the City of New-York The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

ARTICLE L. THE CORPORATE POWERS SECTION 1. The Corporation now existing and knows

SECTION I. The Corporation now existing and knows by the name of "The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonality of the City of New-York," shall continue to be a body politic and corporate, in fact and in name, by the same name, and shall have perpetual succession with all the grants, powers, and privileges heretofore held by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonality of the City of New-York, and not medified, or repealed by the provisions hereinafter made by this act.

ARTICLE II.—OF LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SEC. 2. The legislative power of the said Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Aldermen, and a Board of Assistant-Aldermen, who together shall form the Common Council of the City of New-York.

SEC. 3. The Board of Aldermen shall consist of fifteen members to be elected upon a general ticket from the city at large.

memoers to be elected upon a general recity at large.
SEC. 4. The Board of Assistant Aldermen shall consist of one Assistant Alderman to be elected in each Ward.
SEC. 5. Such Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen shall be elected every two years, at the charter elections in said

city. Sec. 6. They shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices at noon on the first Monday of January succeeding their election, and shall hold their offices for two years from that time.

Sec. 7. The next election for Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen shall take place at the city election, to be held during the year 1871, and the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen in office at the time this set shall take effect shall hold through their respective existing terms, that

Addermen in office at the time this set shall take effect shall held through their respective existing terms, that is to say, until the first Monday of January, 1872. Sec. 8. Each Board of the Common Council shall have power to direct a special election to be held to supply the place of any member whose seat shall become vacant, and the person elected to supply such vacancy shall hold his seat for the residue of the term of his immediate pre-decessor.

and the person elected to supply such vacancy shall hold his seat for the residue of the term of his immediate predecessor.

SEC. 3. The Boards shall meet in separate chambers and a majority of each shall be a quorum.

[We omit the formal rules of the Boards, as they are common to all legislative bodies.]

SEC. 20. The Clerk of the Board of Aldermen shall, by virtue of his office, be Clerk of the Common Council, and shall perform all the duties heretofore performed by the Clerk of the Common Council, except such as shall be assigned to the Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen and it shall be his duty to keep open for inspection, at all reasonable times, the records and minutes of the proceedings of the Common Council, except such as shall be specially ordered otherwise. The Clerk of each Board shall appoint and remove at pleasure Deputy Clerks is his department, to the number authorized by ordinance. The Clerk of the Common Council shall keep the seal of the city; and his signature shall be necessary to all leases grants, and other documents, as under existing laws.

SEC. 21. It shall be the duty of the clerks of the respective Boards to publish all ordinances and amendments of ordinances which shall be passed, and also the final proceedings, except such parts as may require secrecy; and whenever a vote shall be taken in either Board upon the passage of an ordinance which shall contemplate any specific improvement, or invoic the sale, disposition, or appropriation of public property, or the expenditure of public moneys or income therefrom, or lay any tax or assessment, such ordinance shall, before the same shall have been passed, be published with the yeas and Nays, and with the names of the persons voting for and against the same as part of the Board at which the same shall have been passed, or the proceedings; and no ordinance which shall have passed one Board shall be acted upon by the other Board on the same day, unless by unanimous consent, except in cases of invasion, insurrection, riot, or pestilence

SEC. 22. The Common Council shall have power to make, continue, modify, and repeal such ordinances, regulations, and resolutions, as may be necessary to carry into effect any and all of the power now vested is heretofore, or by this net conferred, upon the corporation, and shall have power to enforce obedience thereto and observance thereof, by ordaining penalties for each and every violation thereof, in such sums as it may deem expedient, not exceeding \$100; and shall have power to make such ordinances and with such penalties, in the matters and for the purposes following, in addition to other powers elsewhere specially granted, viz.: 1. To regulate traffic and sales in the streets, highways, roads, and public places. 2. To regulate the use of the streets, highways, roads, and public places by foot passengers, vehicles, railways, and locomotives. 3. To reculate the use of sidewalks, building fronts, and house-front within the stoop lines. 4. To prevent and remove encroachments upon and obstruction to the streets, highways, roads, and public places. 5. To regulate the opening of street surfaces, the laying of gas or water mains, the building and repairing of sewers, and erecting gassigns. 6. To provide for and regulate the opening, widening, and extending of streets below Fourteenth-st. 7. To regulate the numbering of the houses and lots in the streets and avenues, and the naming of the streets, avenues, and public places. 8. To regulate or prevent animals running at large, or being rode, drove, or leef through the city. 10. To regulate the nowing lee, hall, and snow from them. 11. To regulate the use of the streets and sidewalks, and gutters, and recording of and regulate street pavements, crosswalks, and regulate posts, and horse-troughs. 12. To vide for and regulate street pavements, crosswalks, exceptions entirers and sidewalks. 13. To

the use of the streets and sidewalks for signs, signposts awnings, awning-posts, and horse-troughs. 12. To provide for and regulate street pavements, crosswalks, curbstones, gutter-stones, and sidewalks. 13. To regulate public cries, advertising-noises, and ringing bells in the streets. 14. To regulate the inguistry of the peace of slaughter-houses, 15. In regard to the police, so far as to define, control, and regulate the conduct and relation between officers of the peace and police and other persons, in respect it maintaining peace and good order, and preserving inviolate the rights of person and property. 16. In regard to the Corporation in respect to each other, the Corporation and the people. 17. In relation to street beggars, vagrants, and mendicants. 18. In relation to the use of guns, pistols, firearms, fire-crackers, fireworks, and detonating works of all descriptions within the city, 19. In relation to the keeping and storage of gunpowder, gun-cotton, and other dangerous explosive of gunpowder, gun-cotton, and other dangerous explosive and texteriority fighting, and guns, pistols, firearms, fire-crackers, fire-works, and detonating works of all descriptions within the city, 19. In relation to the keeping and storage of gunpowder, gun-cotton, and other dangerous explosive materials, 29. In relation to intoxication, fighting, and quarreling in the streets, 21. In relation to places of public annusements, 22. In relation to places of public annusements, 22. In relation to places of public annusements, 22. In relation to excitating or carrying banners, placards, or flags in or neross the streets or from houses, 22. In relation to the exhibition of advertisements or handbills along the streets, 24. In relation to the public health, and the prevention and removal of nuisances; the regulation of interments; the safety and comfort of tenement-houses; the business of bone-boiling or bone-grinding, operations or occupations nowlous to health or comfort, and the removal, keeping, and deposit of manure, 25. In relation to disorderly and gaming houses, their inmates and frequenters, and the suppression of vice and immorality, 26. In relation to the construction, repairs, and use of vaults, cisterns, areas, hydranis, pumps, and sewers, 27. In relation to partition fences and walls, 28. In relation to emergencies of riot, pestilence, or invasion, 22. In relation to the inensing and business of public cartmen, truckmen, hackmen, cabmen, expressmen, boatmen, pawnbrokers, junkdealers, hawkers, pelars, and vendors, 31. In relation to the inspection, weighing and measuring of firewood, coal, hay, and straw, and the carriage of the same, 33. In relation to peace and good order, 33. In relation, and protection of all elections for city officers, 34. In relation to peace and good order, 35. In relation, and protection of all elections for city officers, 34. In relation, of all clections for city officers, 34. In relation to peace and good order, 35. In relation, and protection of all elections for city officers, 34. In relation, of all clections for city officers, 34. In relation to peace and go

Corporation.
SEC. 23. The Common Council shall have no power to SEC. 23. The Common Council shall have no power to impose taxes or assessments, or borrow money, or contract debts, or loan the credit of the city, unless specially authorized so to do by act of the Legislature, and all the legislature power of the city shall be subordinate to and be exercised in conformity with such special grants, restrictions, or limitations, as are now or hereafter may be prescribed by the Legislature.

ARTICLE HI.—OF THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

SEC. 24. The executive power of the corporation shall

SEC. 24. The executive power of the corporation shat sec vested in the Mayor and the departments herein

SEC. 25. The executive power of the corporation shall be vested in the Mayor and the departments herein created.

SEC. 25. The Mayor shall be the chief executive officer of the Corporation; shall be elected at a city disction, and hold his office for the term of four years, commencing on the first day of January next after his election.

SEC. 26. Whenever the Mayor shall be under impeachment, or there shall be a vacancy in the office of the Mayor, or whenever by sickness, absence from the city, or office reads, he shall be a vacancy in the office of the first so this office, the President of the Koard of Aldermen shall act as Mayor, and possess all the rights and powers of Mayor during such disability, or, in case of a vacancy, until the next general election. But it shall not be lawful for the President of the Roard of Aldermen, when acting as Mayor, to sign or approve of any ordinance or resolution of the Common Connell, or nominate or appoint any person to office, unless the sickness, disability, or absence of the Mayor shall have commined at least one week.

SEC. 27. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of Mayor before the expiration of a term, there shall be an election for Mayor at the next charter election, and the person then effected shall hold for the full term of four years from the first day of January next ensuing.

SEC. 28. It shall be the duty of the Mayor: 1. To communicate to the Common Council, at least once a year, a general statement of the finances, government, and hoprovements of the city. 2 To recomment on the police with the police, security, health, cleanliness, and ornament of the city, and the protection and improvements of the city, and the protection and improvement of the first division, and firence as their head, whenever in his discretion he shall deem an emergency so requires, and or the city and laws of the State to be executed and enforced, and acts of all other appointed officers, and to receive and acts of all other appointed officers, and to receive and acts of all oth

operation all other heads of the City Jepans exercise a constant supervision over the conduct and acts of all other appointed officers, and to receive and examine into all complaints that may be made against any of them for violation or neglect of duty; and to suspend any of them, and appoint a temporary substitute. And generally to perform all such duties as may be prescribed for him by city ordinances and the laws of the state, and to be responsible for the good order and efficiency and the city of the city of the city.